

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXIX.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1879—SIXTEEN PAGES.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

MUD, SNOW, WATER.

We want every Man, Woman, and Child, who wishes to have dry feet this Winter, to discard Rubbers, and use

Elgin Polish,

Which with its Recent Improvements is guaranteed Odorless, it is absolutely Waterproof, and retains its Shine in all kinds of weather.

Will NOT injure Leather, and the only SELF-SHINING Polish that is a perfect success. When your shoes get soiled, WASH them, and the polish will remain. It is the lazy man's friend. Use once a week. Every bottle of the Improved Elgin Polish is furnished with a brush instead of a sponge.

"Ask your Dealer for it."

H. M. DICKEY & CO.
19 and 21 WABASH-AV.,
CHICAGO.

FIRE INSURANCE.

FIRE INSURANCE

CLINTON

Insurance Co., New York.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

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Insurance Co., Cincinnati.

ESTABLISHED 1871.

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Mechanics' M. Ins. Co., Milwaukee.

ESTABLISHED 1852.

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Insurance Co., Freeport, Ill.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

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Insurance Co., Covington, Ky.

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These Companies have over \$2,500,000 assets (invested principally in U. S. Bonds), have always paid 100 cents on the dollar, and are prompt, conservative, and dependable. Losses adjusted and paid at this office.

E. E. RYAN & CO.,

210 LaSalle-st., cor. Adams.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

CHICAGO LOSSES PAID, OVER \$2,000,000.

E. E. RYAN, A. D. KENNEDY, H. DE ROODE.

YEAR BOOK AND ALMANAC.

IN PRESS.

WAIT FOR IT!

THE ILLINOIS YEAR

BOOK AND ALMANAC will

be on sale by all Newsdealers between the 5th and 10th inst. It will contain 210 pp. Bound in heavy illuminated Manila covers. The delay was unavoidable. Trade supplied by Western News Co.

Donnelley, Gassette & Loyd,

Publishers, Chicago.

BUSINESS CARDS.

GEORGE M. BOGUE,

Real Estate and Loan Agency,

87 DEARBORN-ST., CHICAGO.

Special attention given to the care and management of real estate. Taxes paid and rents collected. Interest of non-residents carefully looked after.

OPEN ALL DAY

NEW YEAR'S DAY

To accommodate the thousands.

GUNTHER'S CONFECTIONERY

Will be open all New Year's Day and Evening.

H. A. HURLBUT & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists

75 & 77 RANDOLPH-ST.

TO RENT.

STORE AND BASEMENT

No. 254 East Madison-st.

(Possession Jan. 1), opposite Field, Letter & Co.'s Wholesale Store.

Inquire at SILVERMAN'S BANK.

TO RENT

FOR JOBBING OR COMMISSION.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

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LEADING BUSINESS HOUSES.

RUBBER BELTING,

HOSE, PACKING,

COTTON LINEN COTTON RUBBER HEMP EMPIRE

Elevator Buckets, Lace Leather, Etc.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

R. T. WHEPLEY, 131 Lake-st.

SCOVILL

Manufacturing Co.

METAL MANUFACTURERS.

SHEET BRASS

AND

GERMAN SILVER

Wire and Tubing,

Wrought Brass Butt Hinges,

SPRING HINGES and Show

Case Catches, Copper and Tinned

Rivets and Burrs, BUT-

TONS of all kinds, Gold and

Silver Plated Metal, Union Pic-

ture Nails and Knobs.

E. H. PATTERSON, Agent,

183 Lake-st. - - - - - Chicago.

W. W. BARCUS & CO.,

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

ALL KINDS

CORDAGE,

Twines, Cords, &c.

No. 282 South Water-st.

The Chicago Stamping Co.

10, 12 & 14 Lake-st.,

IMPORTERS OF

TIN PLATE & METALS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Stamped and Japanned Tinware,

Grocers' Caddies and Druggists' Boxes,

Galvanizing and Tinning a Specialty.

CARDS.

Wedding Cards.

Reception Cards.

Programme and Visiting Cards.

Luncheon and Menu Cards.

ELABORATELY ENGRAVED, AT VERY

REASONABLE PRICES.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,

RETAIL STATIONERS,

118 AND 120 MONROE-ST.

Bet. Dearborn and Clark.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE PENN

Mutual Life-Insurance Compy.,

921 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

JANUARY 1, 1879.

Mr. William N. Jacobs, of Chicago, has been appointed

General Agent of the Penn Mutual Life-Insurance

Co., for Northern Illinois, with office at 85 Wash-

ington-st., Chicago, second floor.

J. W. HEDGECOCK, Jr., Supt. Agencies.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN

By JOSHUA H. REED, No. 52 William-st., N. Y.

In amounts as required, on IMPROVED CHICAGO

PROPERTY, at BEST RATE.

Applications received and promptly attended to

by H. A. HURLBUT, 75 Randolph-st.

CHANDLER & CO.,

Mortgage Bankers and Brokers,

303 LA SALLE-ST.

P. R. CHANDLER. F. R. CHANDLER.

FIRM CHANGES.

The partnership heretofore existing under the

firm name of Keith Brothers is this day dissolved by

liquidation. KEITH BROTHERS.

Chicago, Dec. 31, 1878.

DISSOLUTION.

The undersigned hereby certifies that the partnership

heretofore existing under the firm name of Keith & Merrill

has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Nathan

Smith will continue the produce business at the old

stand, 33 Market-st., and settle the accounts of the

late firm. NATHAN SMITH.

Dec. 31, 1878.

COPARTNERSHIP.

Andrew J. Marble retires from our firm, and George

Don-Eumery is admitted a partner from this date.

Mr. Marble, when in the city, will be found at our

office. HUMBERT BROS. & CO.

Chicago, Dec. 31, 1878.

WANTED.

A WHOLESALE GROCERY

WANTS A MAN TO TRAVEL on the C. & St. L.

and C. & B. & O. Railroads. None but First-Class, with

Experience, need apply. Address 28 Tribune-st.

WANTED.

WANTED.

WANTED.

WANTED.

WANTED.

LEADING BUSINESS HOUSES.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS

Stettaner Brothers & Co.,

Madison and Franklin-sts.,

CHICAGO.

THE J. M. BRUNSWICK & BALKE CO.,

Sole Manufacturers and Patentees of the

THE MONARCH

Standard, Monarch, Nonpareil, Novelty.

Sole Agents for the Hyatt Patent

Billiard and Pool Balls.

5, 10 & 12 W. 8th st., Chicago. 111 Market-st., St. Louis.

Now making the 24x35 Parlor and Dining-Room Table,

complete, with Ball, &c. Price, \$25.00.

Please call for the inquiry in the market.

LOCKWOOD & DRAPER

IMPORTERS OF

TEAS,

Filling of Mail Orders a Specialty,

98 & 100 Michigan-av.,

CHICAGO.

Gerts, Lombard & Co.,

Manufacturers and Importers of

BRUSHES.

OFFICE AND SALESROOM,

176 RANDOLPH-ST.,

CHICAGO, ILL.

Factory, corner Wood and Clarinda-sts.

CHICAGO

Shot Tower Company,

Manufacturers of Improved Finish

Standard

DROP AND BUCK

SHOT,

BALLS, AND BAR LEAD.

E. W. BLATCHFORD, Pres. C. F. GATES, Treas.

CHICAGO

White Lead & Oil Company,

FACTORY AND OFFICE,

Cor. Green and Fulton-sts.

WHITE LEAD, ZINC, COLORS,

LINSEED OIL AND PUTTY.

LIQUID COTTAGE COLORS.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO.,

FACTORY AND OFFICE,

70 North Clinton-st.

Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead,

BAR AND PIG LEAD,

Block Tin Pipe, and Solder.

LINSEED OIL,

Raw, Refined, and Boiled.

Price and Quality Guaranteed.

OVINGTON BROTHERS

& OVINGTON.

Our present stock is the finest

and most complete in all its

branches of any ever before

shown in this city. Fine Wares

for household adornment. White

and Decorated China and Stone

Ware. Cut and Pressed Glass, &c.

146 STATE-ST.

WEDDING GIFTS in great variety.

SILAS F. WRIGHT, Gen'l Partners

CHAS. REICHENBACH, Gen'l Partners

CHAS. STEIN, Special Partners.

LOUIS STEIN, Special Partners.

Silas F. Wright & Company,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Hats, Caps, Furs, Gloves,

STRAW GOODS, and UMBRELLAS,

200 & 202 Madison-st.,

CHICAGO.

PITKIN & BROOKS,

Importers and Jobbers

CROCKERY,

GLASSWARE,

KEROSENE,

CHANDELIERS,

AND

FRUIT JARS.

58 & 60 LAKE-ST.,

NEAR STATE.

LEADING BUSINESS HOUSES.

CAGE BROTHERS

& CO.

MILLINERY

AND

Fancy Dry Goods.

WABASH-AV. & MADISON-ST.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION IN-

VITED TO OUR

Corset Department.

LINDAUER BROS. & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Shirts, Overalls, &c.

AND JOBBERS OF

Men's Furnishing Goods,

75 & 77 Wabash-av., Chicago.

7

MEDALS AWARDED AT PARIS 1878

TO THE MANUFACTURERS OF

FAIRBANKS'

STANDARD SCALES

In Competition with the Whole World.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,

111 & 113 Lake-st., Chicago.

ESTABLISHED 1868. INCORPORATED 1878.

The Soper & Pond Co.

DRY LUMBER,

Shingles, &c.,

To this influx we are indebted for the saving of our wheat receipts to a volume so much above the average crop of 1891. The receipts of winter wheat in December were relatively small.

This wheat came from Southern Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska, and some from Missouri. That from the Southwest was attracted hither by the unusually low rate of local freight, which enabled Chicago operators to pay better prices than could be obtained by sending the grain to the coast. It moved away from the Pacific city very freely from January till the close of the month, at a fluctuation of about 10c per bu. and then it was congested a premium of 10c per bu. on the same rate of spring wheat. No. 3 red sold as much as 12c above No. 3. The receipts of spring wheat were in very good demand. This (winter) wheat was in less demand. Some of it went to Spain and some to the Mediterranean. The French

ally freights Eastward helped in this direction, actually to New England points, some buyers in the Atlantic States and the border States. The situation in the area of the war in the Old World, foreign demand was good, but some shipping was held heavily during the winter months by reason of core arrivals in Europe out of condition, the cargoes netting a loss of \$6,000 to \$10,000 each. The corn crop of 1917 was really good till late in the season, when a drought wrought havoc. Fortunately, however, we escaped the infliction of "hot corn" in elevator, which was the worst of the calamities that have befallen it in some former years on no worse crop conditions. Our corn inspection was a rather good one, and the price of corn advanced to the high grades in the early summer. This was traced at prices which attracted purchasers and moving the market to a level where there were no more down to a volume small enough to admit of being easily handled. Our stocks were really

When the two, leaving nothing for the cost of the grain, Illinois it sold at the same price as the wheat, the only difference in the cost being that due to the relative value of the farm. Such further decline in price would inevitably reduce the supply by diminishing the area in which it could be profitably forwarded to market.

OATS.

THE MOVEMENT OF OATS

Although the city exhibits a big increase. The total sales were 15,393,828 bu., against 14,530,773 bu. in 1912, the shipment 15,000,749 bu. as against 14,775,013 bu. the previous year. The money realized from the sale was, however, less, even when reckoned on a gold basis. The market was also ruled much steeper. The range on the market was only about 9½c. and the high-

number.....	45	47	45.30
.....	45	45	45.30
.....	44	43	44.73
.....	44	44.54	44.82
year.....	41%	00	50.41
.....	51%	15%	60.41
1870.....	50	73	60.94
1871.....	55	1.14	89.84
1872.....	77	1.01	89.84
1873.....	50	81	.....

THE NEW CROP

It is to be much regretted that generally expected would be the case, delicately after the weather of July. The biggest yield was in Nebraska, Nebraska and Missouri, those three States giving an average of fully 10 bushels per acre. A good deal of new territory was opened up for harvesting to 1875. The crop in parts of the West was somewhat better than in Illinois, Iowa the poorest yield of all, both in quantity and quality. The whole crop has

gys:		1877.	1876.
gys, bns.	3,121,445	2,691,142	2,605,107
gys, bu.	20,001,527	14,104,715	16,574,038
gys, c.	63,738,577	67,113,728	68,908,640
gys, m.	18,551,539	13,406,723	13,033,121
gys, ss.	2,470,198	1,398,865	1,447,917
gys, w.	3,823,444	4,930,379	4,745,269
gys, ba, bns, bns, bu, c, m, ss, w.	94,416,390	97,783,489	
SHIPMENTS			
gys, bns.	2,845,840	2,482,305	2,634,838
gys, bu.	19,043,743	13,497,011	15,237,103
gys, c.	59,043,743	60,961,901	63,626,035
gys, m.	18,041,743	12,947,011	12,271,642
gys, ss.	2,470,198	1,398,865	1,447,917
gys, w.	3,704,034	4,213,036	4,087,052
gys, ba, bns, bu, c, m, ss, w.	121,004,710	120,706,075	127,241,300
CITY CONSUMPTION.			
The following are the quantities of grain used			

DRESSED BEEF. The number of refrigerators now being sold in Chicago is about 600,000, and the number employed in 1897, is the same. These are now receiving about 100,000 carcases of beef per week, or at the rate of \$1.00 per carcase—nearly enough to meet the local consumptive demand. The great bulk of the beef comes from the States of Wyoming, Colorado, Kansas, and Nebraska. There has also been received through the express companies a large amount of mutton, and veal.

LIVE CATTLE. The price of live cattle of all grades has a greater part of the year been downward. The year opened at \$3.50 for common to fancy grades, and closed at \$2.50 to \$3.00 for the same descriptions.

	1876.	1877.	1878.
tons.....	42,305	33,473	41,173
do, in tons.....	4,780	5,248	5,807
do, in tons.....	27,921	18,305	17,610
do, in tons.....	28,525	20,311	20,551
do, in tons.....	14,432	107,835	120,613
do, in tons.....	121,050	170,411	173,773
do, in tons.....	286,481	410,264	368,842
do, in tons.....	204,613	271,170	270,500
do, in tons.....	121,050	7,840	9,860
do, in tons.....	318,108	522,728	574,124
do, in tons.....	121,050	170,411	218,550
do, in tons.....	830,054	500,000	779,076
do, in tons.....		9,400	11,458
do, in tons.....			11,458

of the year, but the figures have been repeated in some cases.

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

prized from the sale was, however, less, even when reckoned on a gold basis. The market also ruled much steadier. The range on 23 mixed was only about 94c. and the hieb-

se. A good deal of new territory was opened
to rice harvesting in 1873. The crop in parts
of Wisconsin was somewhat injured by blight,
Illinois shows the poorest yield of all, both
in quality and quantity. The whole crop has

ba....	1,128,000	4,333,333	1,633,333
y, bu..	3,704,004	4,323,036	2,687,662
ais, bu.	121,064,710	90,706,070	87,241,306

CITY CONSUMPTION.

The following are the quantities of grain with-

LIVE CATTLE
course of prices during the greater part of
season was downward. The year opened at
\$5.50 for common to fancy grades, and
at \$2.50 \$3.00 for the same descriptions.

ons	9,508	11,458
following receipts have been reported		
the year, but the figures are in some		

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: WEDNESDAY JANUARY 1, 1879—SIXTEEN PAGES.

prohibition cannot work together, because I kindle the smoke

prohibition cannot work together, because one nullifies the other. As between the two, THE TRIBUNE advocates moral evasion, because it believes it to be the best, and it believes it to be the best because it sees definite results for good growing out of it, while not even upon the showing of NEAL Dow himself can it see that Prohibition prohibits.

WATERBORN'S "SOLID SOUTH."
Much is written in the hurry and bustle of a daily newspaper which would have been left unsaid if more mature consideration could have been given the case in hand, and much is excused on this account which would be inexcusable under different circumstances. But Mr. HENRY WATERBORN cannot plead this fact in extenuation of the exaggeration and partiality of his editorial.

intemperance which characterizes his article on the "Solid South" in the current number of the *North American Review*. That periodical is published only once every two months; its very title implies deliberation and fairness in the discussions conducted within its covers. In contributing his views upon the political relations of the Southern and Northern people, then, Mr. WATKINSON

had a very difficult task from that of writing an editorial for the partisan and sectional readers of the *Courier-Journal*. Unfortunately he seems to have misconceived the scope of the undertaking, and his review of the situation is merely a rehash of the articles he had already printed in his daily newspaper, and in part a literal transcript from portions of his

editorials on the same subject. The review in question, therefore, throws no light upon the sectional dangers threatened by the solidification of politics on a sectional line, unless it teach that the sectionalists of the South, judging from Mr. WATKINSON'S example, are as obdurate and hot-headed after deliberation as they are in the heat of a bitter partisan or newspaper controversy.

MR. WATKINS: I speak of with me intention that "The Solid South" is a reaction against proscription, attended by misgovernment, and a protest against the ever-recurring menace of Federal interference." The force of this statement is considerably diminished by the fact that the South was "solid" in the sense of sectional animosity toward the North long before there was any Republican party down there. It was this sectional

"solidity" that led to the organization of the Rebellion and the precipitation of the War. The present tendency of the South to unite upon a sectional line for political and social supremacy is only a revival of the spirit which prevailed during the days of Slavery, which was dormant only while the equal rights of all were protected by the laws and policy made

necessary by the process of reconstruction, and which has been permitted to reassert itself only by the unparalleled magnanimity of the North in restoring full citizenship to those who sought to break down the Government, and in giving the South full representation in the General Government, as well as complete control of its local affairs, before the extinction of the men and sentiments which led up to the Rebellion.

The Special Agent effect that the late and General Appraisals and franchises is not sufficient undervaluation. If thing—and it appears proves that the first gloves are worth his. His second point is can merchants have

The animus of the South could not be better illustrated than by M. WATTENOT's own apology. He charges that the leaders of the Republican party "confessed more properly and imperishable more non-combatants than ever before submitted to the hazards of war." This breathes the spirit of revenge

contains a table in which twelve foreign manufacturers of the places of manufacture of the consignees in this country, which they invoice to twelve consignees in two in Philadelphia and consignees have been in their gloves in two in Philadelphia and

hope that he will er progress beyond the present narrow-minded and intemperate condition of the native Southern whites as a class. There is little wonder that a man who still cherishes resentment for the logical outcome of the South's own folly is ready to excuse and justify the solidification of the South in the effort to disfranchise the blacks and to bring control of the Federal Government few

...sectional and class purposes. "The wonder is," says Mr. WATTEWORTH, "not that there has been so much bloodshed at the South, but that, under the circumstances, there has been so little." There could scarcely be a more frank avowal of the disposition of the Southern whites to dominate by force and in violation of the Constitution than is contained in this single sentence.

1	.....	14	fracs
2	.....	14	fracs
3	.....	30	fracs
4	.....	30	fracs
5	.....	34	fracs
ACTUAL, FORTUNE CO.			
WAS ARMED AND			
PHIA.			
No. of sam-			
1	.....	30	fracs
2	.....	19	50-100 m
3	.....	34	fracs
4	.....	50	fracs
5	.....	34	fracs

This table, with its 10 columns, shows that the Appraiser of the kid-glove department is not only ignorant or hopelessly ignorant, but is also a liar. He was neither the one who said that the Appraiser was to see how this state was getting on, nor was he the one who said that the Appraiser was to see how the state was getting on. For, he was honest and he was true value of kid glove might make would be the king of some of the

ties that agitate in the Senate Chamber and the House of Representatives; the universal reverence paid in the South to those who were chiefs in the Rebellion, unless they have since counseled moderation; the viciousness of the Southern press; the disposition of even the young men to follow in the footsteps of their fathers,—all contrast Mr. WATTS in this regard. Indeed,

[illegible]

you the glorious achievement of our fathers. If you are not a patriot, a patriot at heart, down to your business, and with lies, and to array of the kind of lying that is characteristic, so be it. We wash ourselves clean of it.

It is evident to every impartial man that Mr. WATERBORN's paper rather to justify the action of the State than to assist in the

dear with the subject
tion. It threw much
of the kid-gloving
that it lacked some de-
plete understanding of
clearings. Our Wash-
now supplies these de-
aw special attention
to be found else-
We now realize

Mr. THURMAN's idea, that "property, intelligence, and respectability" will control the issue is not indorsed by the Columbus (Miss.) *Independent*, which asserts that the Senator's proposition is only true when applied to the white race. It says that "Northern Democrats must recognize that no quantity nor quality of education or legislation, or both, can be offered, to make the black man the equal of the white, as, so long as two races dwell together. The superior

but that, in place of a competition, there would be an exhibition among under-privileged people, the amounts they save (and) from the duties to and that they hold so as an inducement

The widely-circulated story that WARD HAMPTON shot and killed COL. CAMERON, brother of

their gloves. They very clearly that before and the 54-franc increase is no material increase in value. This, a late advance to 49 sufficient.

It shows that the under- in New York and

There was a slight difference in the temperature between Chicago and San Francisco on Christmas Day. On the night before Christmas the editor of the *Bulletin* wrote: "The white lilies are now in order. The frost has touched them here and there, but thousands of pure white lilies will be gathered from open grounds near the city during the present week. Camellias, too, which were once so rare, are now as abundant as rosebuds." Pleasant reading was

.....	10 per cent.
.....	10 per cent.
.....	10 per cent.
.....	10 per cent.
RATE ON WHICH DUTY COLLECTED AT PHILADELPHIA:	
Discount	10 per cent.
" " " " " " " "	10 per cent.
" " " " " " " "	10 per cent.
" " " " " " " "	8 per cent.
" " " " " " " "	10 per cent.

quiring constant watching, the books brought higher prices.

Mr. PERRY H. SMITH is home from Europe, and explains the Florida cipher business in a way that, perhaps, needs some explanation. PERRY comes home quite enamored of Genl. Grant. He traveled with the General in Spain, and was greatly pleased with him. The General was a superior gentleman socially, and Mr. SMITH was ordered to undergo a radical change

was a philosopher, savant, biographer, dramatic critic, and novelist. He was a strikingly homely man, but a brilliant wit who adapted himself to his company with perfect ease.

Mrs. HAYES' photographs sells better than any other notable in Washington, which shows that most people who buy photographs prefer hers to her husband's. Of the Senators BLAINE's sells better than any other. LAMAR stands next.

The man who named his infant son John Wilkes Booth is as big a tool as the Wisconsin Copperhead who christened his boy Jefferson Davis in the dark days of 1863.

Judge BETAN, of Washington, who has been favorably mentioned in connection with the Berlin Embassy, was a resident of Chicago

CANADA.
A Presbyterian Lawsuit—Y.
Beaudry's Salary and His
Police—Sad Accident.
Special Dispatch.

mitted to the City Council, the payment to 500 special constables last 12th of July was discussed had promised that it should be of his own salary if it could not from the City Treasury. The motion passed, and the Mayor's salary was *Special Dispatch to The Times*.

RICHMOND, Qua., Dec. 31.—A fight with two men and a woman broke out between Richmond and Melton. They were all swept under the foot of the bridge, and never seen again.

has increased 10 per cent. Prices have been



[illegible]

No. of dwellings.....

[illegible]

LEATHER

[illegible]

of boots and shoes, and the goods
them being sent back to the
Bureau has this been the case

planning last year, being stockholders, and the fact that the packers are content with a smaller percentage of profit than the stockholders, it is not necessary by the packers of other points. The following is a summary showing the position of the industry in 1897, and the aggregate annual production for 1897:

THE EXPOSITION.

THIS MAY NOW BE CALLED THE LAST DAY OF THE EXHIBITION OF THE GARDEN CITY, AND THE SIXTH AND LAST EXHIBITION, WHICH EXTENDED FROM SEPT. 4 TO OCT. 19, INCLUSIVE, WAS, WITHOUT A DOUBT, THE FINEST OF THE SERIES. THE TOTAL (PAYING) ATTENDANCE DURING THIS PERIOD WAS AS FOLLOWS:

Month	Attendance	Daily
September	285,110	\$154,120
October	191,290	108,000
November	141,290	80,000
December	107,511	47,490
January	107,511	47,490
February	107,511	47,490
March	107,511	47,490
April	107,511	47,490
May	107,511	47,490
June	107,511	47,490
July	107,511	47,490
August	107,511	47,490
September	107,511	47,490
October	107,511	47,490
November	107,511	47,490
December	107,511	47,490
Total	1,710,000	\$867,770

enjoyed a profitable year, and sales show an increase of 5 per-

made money on the fall advance, but that the coming spring sales will enable capacity to meet the demands of available capacity, accompanied by an almost equal excess of capital, tends, however, to keep the business quiet, and is a most important aid in making this the most attractive market in which to buy raw material.	<table> <tr><td>Steam engines, wks.</td><td>44</td><td>420,000</td><td>285</td><td>978,000</td></tr> <tr><td>Boilers, wks.</td><td>10</td><td>1,000,000</td><td>100</td><td>1,000,000</td></tr> <tr><td>Saw works</td><td>10</td><td>1,000,000</td><td>100</td><td>1,000,000</td></tr> <tr><td>Blacksmiths, wks.</td><td>10</td><td>1,000,000</td><td>100</td><td>1,000,000</td></tr> <tr><td>Chain manufacturers</td><td>10</td><td>1,000,000</td><td>100</td><td>1,000,000</td></tr> <tr><td>Scale works</td><td>10</td><td>1,000,000</td><td>100</td><td>1,000,000</td></tr> <tr><td>Grain elevators</td><td>10</td><td>1,000,000</td><td>100</td><td>1,000,000</td></tr> <tr><td>Do 1877</td><td>208</td><td>18,452,000</td><td>10,928</td><td>230,016,718</td></tr> <tr><td>Do 1878</td><td>208</td><td>18,452,000</td><td>10,928</td><td>230,016,718</td></tr> </table>	Steam engines, wks.	44	420,000	285	978,000	Boilers, wks.	10	1,000,000	100	1,000,000	Saw works	10	1,000,000	100	1,000,000	Blacksmiths, wks.	10	1,000,000	100	1,000,000	Chain manufacturers	10	1,000,000	100	1,000,000	Scale works	10	1,000,000	100	1,000,000	Grain elevators	10	1,000,000	100	1,000,000	Do 1877	208	18,452,000	10,928	230,016,718	Do 1878	208	18,452,000	10,928	230,016,718															
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estimated at 300,000 bushels, at an average price per bushel, making the amount \$185,000, against \$4,983,018 for 1877.	<table> <tr><td>Asphalt, materials</td><td>700</td><td>700,000</td><td>478</td><td>478,000</td></tr> <tr><td>Bricks, wks.</td><td>10</td><td>1,000,000</td><td>100</td><td>1,000,000</td></tr> <tr><td>Seeds, cases</td><td>10</td><td>1,000,000</td><td>100</td><td>1,000,000</td></tr> <tr><td>Barley, wks.</td><td>27,000</td><td>27,000,000</td><td>1,000</td><td>1,000,000</td></tr> <tr><td>Butter, wks.</td><td>121</td><td>121,000,000</td><td>1,000</td><td>1,000,000</td></tr> <tr><td>Paving stones, tons</td><td>10</td><td>1,000,000</td><td>100</td><td>1,000,000</td></tr> <tr><td>Bricks, wks.</td><td>10</td><td>1,000,000</td><td>100</td><td>1,000,000</td></tr> <tr><td>Brandy, cases</td><td>10</td><td>1,000,000</td><td>100</td><td>1,000,000</td></tr> <tr><td>Iron, wks.</td><td>1,000</td><td>1,000,000</td><td>100</td><td>1,000,000</td></tr> <tr><td>Bar iron, bars</td><td>1,000</td><td>1,000,000</td><td>100</td><td>1,000,000</td></tr> <tr><td>Do 1877</td><td>1,000</td><td>1,000,000</td><td>100</td><td>1,000,000</td></tr> <tr><td>Do 1878</td><td>1,000</td><td>1,000,000</td><td>100</td><td>1,000,000</td></tr> </table>	Asphalt, materials	700	700,000	478	478,000	Bricks, wks.	10	1,000,000	100	1,000,000	Seeds, cases	10	1,000,000	100	1,000,000	Barley, wks.	27,000	27,000,000	1,000	1,000,000	Butter, wks.	121	121,000,000	1,000	1,000,000	Paving stones, tons	10	1,000,000	100	1,000,000	Bricks, wks.	10	1,000,000	100	1,000,000	Brandy, cases	10	1,000,000	100	1,000,000	Iron, wks.	1,000	1,000,000	100	1,000,000	Bar iron, bars	1,000	1,000,000	100	1,000,000	Do 1877	1,000	1,000,000	100	1,000,000	Do 1878	1,000	1,000,000	100	1,000,000
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Do 1878	1,000	1,000,000	100	1,000,000																																																									
MANUFACTURES OF WOOD.	<table> <tr><td>Distilling</td><td>10</td><td>1,000,000</td><td>100</td><td>1,000,000</td></tr> <tr><td>Do 1877</td><td>10</td><td>1,000,000</td><td>100</td><td>1,000,000</td></tr> <tr><td>Do 1878</td><td>10</td><td>1,000,000</td><td>100</td><td>1,000,000</td></tr> </table>	Distilling	10	1,000,000	100	1,000,000	Do 1877	10	1,000,000	100	1,000,000	Do 1878	10	1,000,000	100	1,000,000																																													
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Do 1877	10	1,000,000	100	1,000,000																																																									
Do 1878	10	1,000,000	100	1,000,000																																																									

his trade have not made m

<p>in a great measure sustained. The following shows the number, weight, and value of the bags of cotton put into two calendar years:</p>		<p>CHICAGO ENTERPRISE AND SKILL.</p>		<p>REPORT OF AN INCREASING DEMAND FROM THE Southwest, and while the tax on cotton has been reduced, the demand a year ago, Kentucky whiskey manufacture of which has decreased 5 per cent—have increased the difficulty of realizing at the speculation. Goods are better inquiry than in the past, and the market is steady.</p>		<p>REPORTS TO CANADA.</p>		<p>STATEMENT SHOWING THE QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE EXPORTED TO CANADA BY LAKE DURING THE YEAR 1878:</p>		<p>POSITION VESSEL.</p>	
<p>NUMBER OF HOGS PACKED.</p>		<p>THE FOLLOWING ARE THE QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE EXPORTED TO CANADA BY LAKE DURING THE YEAR 1878:</p>		<p>THE FOLLOWING ARE THE QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE EXPORTED TO CANADA BY LAKE DURING THE YEAR 1878:</p>		<p>THE FOLLOWING ARE THE QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE EXPORTED TO CANADA BY LAKE DURING THE YEAR 1878:</p>		<p>THE FOLLOWING ARE THE QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE EXPORTED TO CANADA BY LAKE DURING THE YEAR 1878:</p>		<p>THE FOLLOWING ARE THE QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE EXPORTED TO CANADA BY LAKE DURING THE YEAR 1878:</p>	
<p>1878.</p>		<p>1877.</p>		<p>1878.</p>		<p>1877.</p>		<p>1878.</p>		<p>1877.</p>	
<p>January and February.....</p>		<p>March to October 31.....</p>		<p>January and February.....</p>		<p>March to October 31.....</p>		<p>January and February.....</p>		<p>March to October 31.....</p>	
<p>1,000,000</p>		<p>1,000,000</p>		<p>1,000,000</p>		<p>1,000,000</p>		<p>1,000,000</p>		<p>1,000,000</p>	
<p>1,000,000</p>		<p>1,000,000</p>		<p>1,000,000</p>		<p>1,000,000</p>		<p>1,000,000</p>		<p>1,000,000</p>	
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<p>1,000,000</p>		<p>1,000,000</p>		<p>1,000,000</p>		<p>1,000,000</p>		<p>1,000,000</p>		<p>1,000,000</p>	
<p>1,000,000</p>		<p>1,000,000</p>		<p>1,000,000</p>		<p>1,000,000</p>		<p>1,000,000</p>		<p>1,000,000</p>	
<p>1,000,000</p>		<p>1,000,000</p>		<p>1,000,000</p>		<p>1,000,000</p>		<p>1,000,000</p>		<p>1,000,000</p>	
<p>1,000,000</p>		<p>1,000,000</p>		<p>1,000,000</p>		<p>1,000,000</p>		<p>1,000,000</p>		<p>1,000,000</p>	
<p>1,000,000</p>		<p>1,000,000</p>		<p>1,000,000</p>		<p>1,000,000</p>		<p>1,000,000</p>		<p>1,000,000</p>	
<p>1,000,000</p>		<p>1,000,000</p>		<p>1,000,000</p>		<p>1,000,000</p>		<p>1,000,000</p>		<p>1,000,000</p>	
<p>1,000,000</p>		<p>1,000,000</p>		<p>1,000,000</p>		<p>1,000,000</p>		<p>1,000,000</p>		<p>1,000,000</p>	
<p>1,000,000</p>		<p>1,000,000</p>		<p>1,000,000</p>		<p>1,000,000</p>		<p>1,000,000</p>		<p>1,000,000</p>	
<p>1,000,000</p>		<p>1,000,000</p>		<p>1,000,000</p>		<p>1,000,000</p>		<p>1,000,000</p>		<p>1,000,000</p>	
<p>1,000,000</p>		<p>1,000,00</p>									

the last six months of 1877.

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...nery department was greater
...an in the preceding year. Var

Line	Amount	Total
1877	1,230,000	1,230,000
1878	1,230,000	1,230,000
1879	1,230,000	1,230,000
1880	1,230,000	1,230,000
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1898	1,230,000	1,230,000
1899	1,230,000	1,230,000
1900	1,230,000	1,230,000

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Line	Amount	Total
1877	1,230,000	1,230,000
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KID GLOVES.

Operations of the Kid-Glove Ring of New York.

What the Government Agents Have Discovered.

The Revenue Annually Defrauded of \$500,000.

A Ring of Five Foreigners at New York to Whom the Whole Country Pays Tribute.

The Foreign Manufacturer the Only Possible Successful Merchant in This Country.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20.—The following report of a special agent of the Government stationed at Philadelphia, which has never been published, is an important contribution to the literature of the undervaluation question:

Sir: I have the honor to report that I have been engaged for several months investigating alleged undervaluation in the importations of kid and other leather gloves, and have reached the following conclusions:

First.—That all kid and lambskin gloves imported into this country at the port of New York and nearly all consigned gloves at other ports, are undervalued from 20 to 30 per cent, and the customs revenue is correspondingly defrauded, amounting to approximately \$500,000 annually.

Second.—That the Government received an average of \$2,000,000 duty on the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, to over \$300,000.

Third.—That the importation of kid and other gloves has been almost entirely controlled by foreign manufacturers through their agents, who reside principally in New York. Merchants in other cities are almost entirely passive.

Fourth.—That the competition in the glove trade of this country has been so intense, and the usual competition of commerce to that of competition among undervaluers, who, being mostly foreigners, rely upon the duties and amounts they save from duties to pay their commissions and charges, and they hold out their ability to act as an inducement to secure customers.

Fifth.—That the true and only remedy to prevent undervaluation in leather goods is to place the duties on kid gloves at 42 cents per dozen, and to collect the duties thereon from all valuers to specie.

Sixth.—I respectfully recommend that the law assessing duties on gloves be changed to a specific one of \$4 per dozen upon all gloves of leather, of whatever kind, and that all duties on kid gloves be collected from the agents during the past several years be relinquished and the additional duty found to be due collected.

THE QUESTION OF THE UNDERVALUATION existing in the importation of kid and other gloves has been brought to my attention by a merchant in this city, who stated that, at one time, he commanded a very large lot of kid gloves, which he had imported from France, and which he was about to sell at a large profit, when he was informed that the duties on kid gloves were to be increased to 42 cents per dozen.

Upon investigation, I find his statement correct, and that by a merchant's appraisal of the market value of kid gloves, he had imported into New York in February last (hereafter referred to), the foreign value of all first quality kid gloves, such as named, was fixed at 42 francs per dozen.

Upon examination of the invoices of William P. Read, of this city, who imports the French-made kid gloves, and of Messrs. Starbuck & Sons, who import the Desprez glove, I find the former imported 42 francs per dozen, and the latter at 60 francs per dozen, less 10 per cent.

The Francois Calvat and the Desprez gloves are first quality kid gloves, and are better than the market value of kid gloves, and are sold at a profit of 20 per cent.

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THE COURT
Mrs. Cahill and Her
Judge McAllister's

**Record of Judgments,
Bankruptcy Business**

A few days ago Judge Farwell in the divorce case of Margaret Michael J. Cahill directing the defendant confined in jail for contempt in an order of the Court. This order made in October last, directed the solicitor's fees, \$6 a week alimony the children of the parties with the opinion of the Court, so that Mrs. C. them.

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der to the Supreme Court on Feb. 10, the sum of \$1,000. He wished to make a statement between him and the children caused by some outside. He then proposed to place his children at some educational institution, but the children would not pay the board, but he would not allow them to go unless he would accede to some compromise. Mr. Cahill refused the offer and indignation, saying he would make a statement of it. It is understood that the children are now outside the State in the care of the Sisters of the Holy Child. Mr. Cahill is kept ignorant of the whereabouts of them. The oldest of the children is about 16 years of age, while the youngest is only 3.

THE PRICE OF EARL.

John W. Coda, a boy 5 years or more of age, was taken away yesterday against Edward T. Vore's \$10,000 damper. He was taken away in the morning of the 1st of January, and the Vore assaulted the father of the boy. Vore said that he had taken away one of his ears, found him, and tore all the hair out of his head. And he thinks he has been damper.

Harvey N. Dale filed a bill for day from his wife, Fanny M. Dale of desertion.

M. M. Labcey also asked for Susan Labcey for a similar reason.

Lawrence St. C. Fitzpatrick

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On the ground of desertion; O'Grady from Alexander; O'Grady; and to William Walker for cruelty and desertion.

TERMS.

All the courts and Clerks' office to-day.

Judge Drummond was occupied day in hearing the petition for bankruptcy case of Hollister & G. Biodrict allowed Hollister to join individual petition, and allow bankruptcy, and the Assignee is to pay a dividend to the firm as resisted by Gorham's individual claim a right to have their ins paid in full.

Judge Wright and Rogers were regular call of their calendars with a Judge Williams will go to the a

Monday. The indictments in the Federal
Raphael Pullinsson and T. S. W.
missed yesterday by the District
The habeas corpus cases were
charged in the morning by W. L.
heard yesterday by Judge Ro-
poned until the 4th inst., as it up
Grand Jury is in session to-
New grand jurors will be made
rior Court for the January ter-
ones will be made in the Circuit
A. H. Smith, clerk, in the Fed-
yesterday by his clerk, in the Fed-
was improving, and had just
the first time since he was
and discharged. He hopes to
in court again by the first of
the third Monday in January.

In the case of the State of Savin
was made yesterday by Jud-
recting that the following pro-
O. R. Glover for \$2,175, subject
be paid to the State of Savin
5, 11 and 23, to \$2, all inclusive

Craft's subdivision of the S. E.
¼ of Sec. 9, 39, 14.

nal Town of Chicago, and the 13th of N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 33, 34, 13.

Discharges were issued to: Reichenberg, John Gordon, N. C. B. Miner, and Henry E. Pickett. Bradford Hancock was appointed H. W. Hancock.

Bradford Hancock was appointed Edward B. Loring; Charles D. La Maguire; and R. E. Jenkins of and of the Chicago & North Western.

Assignees will be chosen to-morrow for F. G. Welch, for Fred N. Blum, for Warmet and W. H. B. George W. Young.

CHANCERY COURT IN

Isaac Crosby filed a bill against Elizabeth A. and Daphne D. Dewey, T. B. Rice, S. W. Pease and Charles C. Long. Long's purpose a trust deed for \$5,000 and 15, in the S. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Block

Amos H. Scofield commenced
\$10,000 against Joseph W. Harm

party began a suit in attachment
J. and Christopher C. Howell to
\$1, due on former notes.

H. T. Helm brought suit for
The National City Bank of Ottawa
John L. Fect sued Charles St
The Hike & Leather Bank an
ball, Collector of the Town of S
for \$1,000.

John Walls began a suit in cup
rick Murphy to recover \$1,000
charges that Murphy, on the 23d
last, shot him in the right ar
severy injury.

CRIMINAL COURT.

William Holland and Johann
tried for burglary. The former
and the latter.

Richard Jones pleaded guilty and was remanded.
Edward Hynes was tried for
guilt.

JUDGE THURMOND—Petition for
 Asst. & Gehman.
 JUDGE BLOOMER—133 to 173, 174
 109 and 144 on trial.
 JUDGE JAMESON—240 to 250, 251
 case on trial.
 JUDGE MOORE—46, 47, 48, 50.
 JUDGE ROGERS—Set case 7, 887.
 JUDGE BOOTH—372, and 375 to 377
 JUDGE FARWELL—General business
 JUDGE WILLIAMS—General business
 JUDGMENTS.
 SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—
 vs. M. Bengert, \$365.
 JUDGE JAMESON—Henry Schroe
 Pierson; verdict, \$200.
 CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—
 vs. John G. Campbell, \$7,279.02.

ABOUT ROADS ON THE
To the Editor of The Times:
DANVILLE, Ill., Dec. 30.—As
time for the assembly of our law
State Capital, I have thought a
upon the subject of making roads
State might not be out of place,
permission would like to make
tions through your columns. I
knows that the subject of good r
make them on the prairie soil is
puzzle. It is also a fact that t
made good without being conse
sive, and it is also a fact, with a
ception to the same.

our priories to make good roads
have thought the following would
most feasible plan, and I think
plan that will enable Illinois to get
roads through the country, viz.:
Senate take the matter in hand,
selling the convict labor of the
to individuals, to the detriment
disadvantage of private manu-
others through the State, I
employ all the convict
both the Penitentiaries in
suitable for macadamizing
Also let the State own cars suit-

